WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1876

# CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

NEW YORK CUSTOMS

POSTAL APPROPRIATIONS RAZEED

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE

DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE SLOW CLAIM

# PROGRESS AND SUCCESS OF EADS' JETTIES

Mr. Harralson to Retain His Seat-The House Committee on Elections yesterday decided the contested election case of Bromberg vs. Harralson in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Harralson, who is a colored man. The Detroit Bridges.

Mr. Jas. F. Joy, president of the Michigan Cen-tral railroad, was before the House Committee on Commerce yesterday in reference to the propogition to build two railroad bridges across the Detroit river. He argued in favor of the proposi-tion. Delegations from the lake towns, in the shipping interest, will appear to night to oppose. Revenue Appointments.

The following internal revenue storekeepers were appointed yesterday: Gibson P. Kelley and Nathaniel Pope, for the First district of California: James Hobart, for the First district of Wisconsin; John C. Moher and Richard W. Taylor, for the Fourth district of Georgia. William A. Storking was appointed gauger for the First dis-trict of Connecticut.

## Financial.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$568,411.89; and from customs, \$701,063.04. The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, \$11,942,884; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$43,400,000; coin, \$74,342,494; including coin certificates, \$34,-379,560; outstanding legal tenders, \$371,273,140. The Financial Problem-

The debate and vote in the House yeste day on Mr. Hale's hard-money resolution developed a disposition among the Democrats not to commit themselves to any line of policy until they shall get a finance bill out of their caucus. It also, by the different pitchings of the vote, showed a de-Termination on the part of some Democrats not to be bound by caucus or anything else in the mat-ter of voting on financial measures.

Relieved Army Officers. The bill introduced by Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, proposes to repeal the second section of the act of March 3, 1875, which now provides that

retired army officers shall be paid in accordance with their actual rank, and not according to their command or nominal rank at the date of retire-Reducing Expenses of Collecting Internal Revenue-

Commissioner Pratt, of the internal revenue bureau, was again before the House Appropriation Committee yesterday with reference to the proposed reduction in his office. He stated that, while he would be willing to meet the committee half way in certailing excenses, he thought the subject one which should not be hustily deter-mined upon. A sub-committee will further con-sult with the Commissioner concerning the

## The Executive Mansion.

Yesterday was a sort of a gala day at the Exec-utive Mansion. Crowds thronged the ante-rooms to the President's office from early in the forenoon until late in the afternoon. Secretary Bristow was a long time in consultation with the President, and orders were given in the meantime that no one should be admitted during the interview.

Attorney General Pierrepont, Secretary Fish and
Postmaster General Lewell was a secretary Fish and Postmaster General Jewell were also in con tion with the Fresident.

# Army Orders.

Leave of absence for one month, with permis-sion to apply for an extension of three month, is granted Capt. Andrew H. Long, commissary of subsistence, Cheyenne, W. T. Col. James A. Hardie, inspector general, is detailed to inspect certain clothing at the Philadelphia depot of the certain ciothing at the Fhiladelphia depot of the quartermaster's department, Philadelphia, for which Capt. John F. Rodgers, military store-keeper, is responsible, with a view to its being transferred to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, under act of Congress ap-proved June 18, 1874.

Democratic Caucus Last Night. Senators Thurman, Bayard, Merrimon and McDonald were appointed last night by the Democratic caucus as members on the part of the Senate of the joint caucus committee, to prepare a financial policy for their party for the present

# Protection of Agriculture.

Mr. ingalis' bill "for the protection of agricul-ture against insects" authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to appoint, upon the nomination of the National Academy of Sciences, of a commission to consist of three eminent entomologists, to each, and be allowed traveling expenses, etc., and to devote themselves to the investigation of the insects most injurious to the great staples, especially the Rocky Blountain locust, army worm, chinch bug, Hessian if y and cotton worms. The results are to be reported to Congress at least

The Secretary of the Treasury. has sent to the House and to the Senate copies of the draft of a bill to correct sundry errors and omissions appearing in the revision of the Stat-utes at Large as passed June 22, 1874, together with a statement setting forth the reasons for each correction. Many of the errors are merely each correction. Many of the errors are merely typegraphical, which do not affect the sense or embarrass the construction of the text, but there are, he says, other errors, such as the emission in several instances which would seem to be material portions of the original statutes which are deemed important. The sections proposed to be amended are one hundred and sixty-two in number, and include only such as affect the Treasury Department.

Mr. Meade's Finance Bill. Hon. Edwin R. Meade, of New York, yesterday ntroduced a bill, which provides for an accumulation of \$15,000,000, gold, a year until the reserve amounts to 35 per cent. of the legal-tender circulation. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall lation. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall announce his determination to pay legal tenders in gold on demand. Afterwards, the reserves in the Treasury must not in any case fall below 25 per cent, of the legal tenders outstanding. National banks must retain one half of the gold coin received from the Treasury as interest on their circulating notes, and place it in their vaults as reserve. Contracts made after resumption are to be payable in coin.

Gen. Ord on the Mexican Border Difficulty. Gen. Ord, commander of the military depart-ment of Texas, before the House Committee on Frontier Troubles Saturday, gave a full acount of cattle raids to which the rancheros for live hundred miles along the river and one hun-dred and fifty back of it are subjected. He does not think the National Government of Mexico ought to be blamed, the thieves being generally indeague with the local authorities on the border, their chief being the notorious Cortina. The remedy he proposes is an increase of the cavalry force, with power to pursue the robbers into Mexican territory, and deal out summary versance.

# The Probate of Wills in the District-

their meeting yesterday, discussed the bill recently introduced by Mr. English to amend the law with respect to wills, to regulate the transaclaw with respect to wills, to regulate the transac-tion of probate business in the Supreme Court of the Bistrict of Columbia, and for other purposes. The bill provides for the abolishment of the office of register of wills in the District of Columbia and transfers all the duties and powers of the said register of wills to the clerk of the Supreme Court of the District, who is authorized to ap-point a deputy, and to delegate to such deputy, when appointed, all the powers and authority vested in the said clerk by this act; and provides that from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the fees heretofore allowed to the said register of wills, there shall be allowed and paid to the said clerk certain stated fees. The bill was finally referred to Mr. Thurman for special examination and report.

## The Transportation of Merchandise

Zhe bill introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Conkling, "to facilitate the transit of merchanges from the Dominion of Canada unrough the territory of the United States," provides that section 3102 of the Revised Statutes shall be made applicable to all merchandise intended for transit through the United States for export to a foreign destination, and empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to make such rules and regulations as

ensury to make such rules and regulations as ay be necessary for that purpose. The section referred to embodies the law of June 1864, which provided that merchandise in cars, aled and manifested by an American consul in anada, should pass on without inspection to the ort of destination in the Uriced States for paynext of duty or warehousing.
The construction placed on this law by the

Treasury Department has limited its application to goods destined for consumption or redistribution in the United States. Senator Morrill, of Maine, last year endeavored to secure a broader construction by the Department, which should allow merchandise intended for exportation from Portland and other Atlanticefiles to come through Island Fond, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and other frontier ports of entry, under seal, without stoppage for isspection and entry, but the opposition of the local customs officers, based on consideration of their fees, &c., prevailed so as to continue the unnecessary delays and expenses then complained of. It has been shown by official reports that the inspection at places like Island Pond is only nominal, as there is no adequate facilities for unloading or storing the merchandise, but a serious detention is caused by the present practice, and in the case of petroleum oil, &c. the unloading and storing involves great danger from ractice, and in the case of petroleum oil, &c., t nloading and storing involves great danger ire

## Court of Alabama Claims.

MONDAY, February 14, 1876. The following cases were submitted to the court upon the testimony and oral argument of Wendell H. Cobb, of New Bedford Mass., for the claimants, and Frank W. Hackett for the United States: No. 1088, William J. Rotch vs. United States. For the recovery of Rotch vs. United States. For the recovery of the value of the whaler Hector, destroyed by the Shennadoah. No. 1150, Amos A. Chase vs. United States. Claim in connection with the Hector. No. 1004, Paniel L. Finkham vs. United States. In connection with the brig Allamaha, of Marion, Mass. No. 1101, George Chamberlain vs. United States. In the matter of the schooner Riemzi, destroyed by the Florida. No. 1102, Geo. Howley vs. United States. In the matter of the Riemzi, and No. 1105, James Gifford, administrator, vs. United States. Adjourned. The McPherson Monument.

Mr. Foster, of Onio, presented in the House yesterday the memorial of citizens of Clyde, thio, members of the McPherson Monumental Association, protesting against the use of money for a monument at West Point, or an equestrian statue to General McPherson at [Washington, statue to General McPherson at Washington, which they say will be detrimental to the erection of a monument at Clyde, the place of his birth and burlal. By a joint resolution of May 11, 1870, the Secretary of War was authorized to denate to the McPherson Monument Association, at Clyde, certain condemned cannon. In the winter of 1874-78, and whelly without the knowledge of the association, an act was passed by Congress apprepriating \$25,000 for a pedestal for a monument in Washington, provided the Seciety of the Army of the Tennessee would furnish the equestrian statue to be placed thereon. The petitioners object to this, and say that the money for the equestrian statue was collected on a pledge that the money should go to Clyde.

## A Card from James B. Eads.

To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: I beg the use of your columns to promptly correct a report which has been telegraphed from this city to one of the leading journals of the country, to the effect that I had come to Washington to ask Congress to change the terms of my grant for deepening the mouth of the Mississippi, because of my financial inability to continue the work until twenty feet of water shall be secured. I have come for no such purpose, and have no such favor to ask of the Government. The latest dispatches from the work continue to be of the most cheering character, and my grant will scarcely be one year old before the channel over the South Pass bar will be the deepest outlet of the Mississippi, although it was only half the depth of the best one when I received permission from the Government to deepen it at the solerisk of myself and associates. Very respectfully, Jas. B. Eads. Washington, B. C., Feb. 14, 1876. ington to ask Congress to change the terms of

Black Hills. Mr. J. P. C. Poulton, formerly a clerk in the Third Auditor's office, Treasury Department, is now city editor of the Cheyenne Daily News, Wyoming Territory. Cheyenne is the out-fitting point for the Black Hills. He writes to a friend point for the Biack Hills. He writes to a friend here: "The rush to the mining region is immense." The route is put down as follows, with distances: By Union Pacine railroad to Cheyenne, thence to Fole Oreek, 15 miles; Horse Creek, 10; Bear Springs, 10; Chug Water, 14: Chimney Rock Post Office, 10; Jack Huaton's Ranch, 4; Chug Syrings, 4; Engle's Nest, 7; Six mile Ranch, 10; Fort Laramile, 6; Government Bridge, 2; Government Farm, 12: Raw Hide, 15; Raw Hide Springs, 10; Running Water, 6; Hat or Spring Creek, 17: Indian Creek, 8; Down Indian Creek, 19; Cheyenne Jiver, 33; Red Canon, 5; up Red Canon to last water, 12; Springs on right, 14; Pleasant Valley, 14; Custar City, 9. Total, 270 miles.

Several of the Washington witnesses in the Habcock case returned to this city yesterday mornicus, having concluded their evidence of Saturday. They were, of course, surrounded by anxious inquirers as to the prespects of the case as far as their judgment rested, but could give no positive opinions. It seems very fair to say that, since the deposition of the President, there is a very positive feeling that General Babcock will produce evidence in his defense of a thoroughly satisfactory character. Several other witnesses will be summoned from this city in addition to those who have already testified. Counselor Cook had an interview with the President yesterday afternoon, and read to him several very encouraging dispatches from St. Louis. Friends of General Babcock say that the great ordeal through which he is passing is telling visibly upon his physical endurance, but for all that he is as upright in his demeanor as ever, feeling secure in his own henesty.

Compulsory Filotage. s far as their judgment rested, but could give no

Compulsory Pilotage.
Following upon the hearings before the Committee on Commerce in regard to the pilotage laws, the delegation of Southern pilots appeared pesterday to express their dissatisfaction at the modified bill proposed to be reported from the committe to the House. That bill will probably be committe to the House. That bill will probably be adopted. It is known as the Hale bill modified. It provides that all enrolled vessels shall be subject to a change in the law, which will prohibit compulsory plictage, and only allow the exaction of pilotage when a pilot is actually employed. As regards registered vessels, all laws now on the statute book are to stand as they are. The Hell Gate pilots and the Southern pilots generally, besides those of Philadelphia, object to this, because they have neculiar laws in regard to

ally, besides those of Philadelphia, object to this, because they have peculiar laws in regard to coastwise vessels coming into their different ports. The Heil Gate pilots especially object on account of the Long Island Sound business, where they reap a golden harvest. The Sandy Hook pilots and those of Boston and several other ports on the seaboard are perfectly satisfied with the bill. Cutting Down Post Office Appropriations. The sub-committee on expenditures of the Post Office Department met last night in the room of the Committee on Appropriations. They had before them the general methods of procedure in

before them the general methods of procedure in
the investigation of the affairs of that Department. The discussion brought out that it was
necessary, in order to show a proper interpretation of the meaning of the resolution under
which they were appointed, that the committee
should work for about two years, but they determined to go in and get what they could.

It was also generally conceded that the Postmaster General could not stand any reduction of
the force of his Department if the resolution of
investigation was to be compiled with. The scope
of the investigation is so broad that all the clerks
at present employed in the Department, if employed for the next six months upon no other duty
than answering questions, would hardly fulfill the
expectations of Congress. It has been suggested
at the Post Office Department that, in view of
the contemplated reduction of force and pay and
the amount of extra work expected, the books of
the liepartment be carted to the Capitol and
placed in the room of the investigating committes, so that they may have access to them without
bothering the circles in their legitimate duties.

Confirmativas. Confirmations.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confilmed the following nominations: Joseph W. Fisher, Chief Justice of Wyoming Territory; Jacob B. Bisir, Associate Justice of Wyoming Jacob B. Biair, Associate Justice of Wyoming Territory; James Neville, United States attorney for Nebraska; Edward S. Wheat, United States marshal for the Middle district of Tennessee; Augustus Ash, United States marshal for Nevada; Frederick Morley, of Michigan, agent and consoli general at Cairo; S. S. Slater, register general land office, Lewiston, Idaho; Thos. A. Reilly, of Pennsylvania, Indian agent, White river, Dakota; Chas. S. Medary, of New York, Indian agent, Flathead agency, Montano.
Collectors of Customs—Pascal P. Kidder, Dunkitk, N. Y.; George Toy, district of Cherrystone, Va.; George Gage, Beaulort, S.C.
Army and Navy—Commodore Augustus H. Klity, retired list; to be a rear admiral on the retired list, the promotion being made under section 1460 of the Revised Statute, "for highly meretorious service." Rev. U. N. Adamz, of Minnesota, to be a post chaplain in the army; Second Lieutenants Chas. A. Johnson and John Murphy, to be first lieutenants: Second Lieutenant wm. Van W. Reily, Tenth cavairy, transferred to Seventh cavairy.

Postmasters—J. B. Young, at Greenville, Miss.; John H. Eckert, Lebanon, Hi.; Benj, Uonley, Atlanta, Ga, vice Samuel Bard; J. S. Lozier, Hackenack, N. J.; E. B. Dawson, Ekonton, N. J.; H. L. Tillottoon, Nevada, Mo.; Mrs. M. E. Norra, Waco, Texas; J. D. McAdoo, Marchall, Texas; George Burgess, West New Brighton, N. Y., and John P. Gates, Medeira, N. Y., Affairs in Cuba. Territory: James Neville, United States attorne

## Affairs in Cuba-The following is the translation of a letter from Havana, published in the Epoca, of Madrid, on

the 3d of January, on the subject of custom-hous the 3d of January, on the subject of custom-house frauds in Cuba:

"We would gladly throw a veil over a picture the contemplation of which causes us to blush, for the causes which are dragging us toward ruin are not natural ones, but rather arising from the spirit of perversion which has infiltrated our social body through all its pores. To ascribe exclusively to the insurrection our very bad economic situation is nonsense; to say that it is due to the traffic in gold is to ignore the rudiments of economic science.

traffic in gold is to ignore the rudiments of economic science.

"There were aiready indications of foul play in the matter of collecting taxes, though no one though it was a cancer which threatened to destroy the whole social body, but the groans of the inter finally made known the gravity of the discase. Let us own it at once, and without circumlocution. Immerality had spread on all sider, and the considerable incomes of the treasury they cast entire into their own coffers. Facts came to confirm the belief of the public, thanks to the honest administration of the justiy-lamented D. Cayetano Bonafox and of his worthy successor, Senor Suarer Vigel. It was first in Matannas that a journal (Le Aurora del Gumury) was able to raise a voice, unauthorized by the local authority, against the results of an immorality much more prejudicial than any insurrection, a thousand times more potent than the one which drags its miserable existence through our forests and mountain ranges. There, with work healtenation were made unbils than himself-indication.

the cause which made the resources of revenue to appear to have dwindled. Here is one of the cases cited, among many others by the Journal of

cases cited, among many others by the Journal of Maiannas:

""We are assured that the American barque Welden, which finished unloading on the 8th instant in this port, according to her manifest of cargo made on arrival, would have had to pay to the revenue the sum of \$6,300, but, according to a comparative statement made by the custom-house, owing to the direct intervention of His Excellency, the Governor General of this district, this Welden has rendered the amount of \$32,501, showing against the manifestation of the vessel cited, and in favor of the State, the sum of \$25,501.

The Auditorship and Naval Officer at New

York.

the naval office at that port. The office of auditor at New York is not known to the law. That officer was appointed under the authority of the act of May 7, 1822, section 15, reproduced in section 2834 of the Revised Statutes. This statute confers power upon the Secretary of the Treasury to limit and fix the number and compensation of the clerks to be employed by any collector, naval officer or surveyor.

There is no doubt in the minds of the well-informed upon the subject that the work performed by the auditor is indispensable to a proper conduct of the business there and to the protection of the interests of the Government. As a matter of fact, the collector's accounts would be in an inextricable muddle without him. The ground for abolishing the naval office is that, since the established be the acconnection, and that their duties are entirely dissimilar. The naval officer are sublished by the act of 1799, and the duties of the naval officer are to countersign all documents granted by the collector.

It seems singular when we come to look at it and think of the amount of business done there that the officers, clerks, messengers and others in the naval office are only seventy-eight in number. The naval office a vastimates the duties jointly with the collector. This involves a vast amount of labor in the examination of entries. Since the present incumbent. Hon. Addison H. Laffin, took charge its efficiency has been greatly increased. The office of appraiser at the port of New York was created by the act of 1823, and the business of the appraiser is limited by law to the ascertainment of the tree dutable value of imported merchandise. Mr. Willis' bill is, therefore, positively absurd.

## Supreme Court Business.

MENT. In the Sppreme Court of the United States yesterday the case of Roberts and Dickerson, trustees of Sloo, against the United States, was decided. The claim was for additional compensa-tion under an enlargement of a contract with their principals, made in 1851, for carrying the

PUBLIC GROUNDS.

In the case of the United States against Ashfield the Supreme Court of the United States yesteroay held that the watchmen in the public reservations were employed under the executive branch of the Government, and being so their compensation was reduced by the act of 1859, Hence, as the complainant received all, if not more than he was entitled to, up to the time of this reduction, he was entitled to nothing further. The judgment of the Court of Claims was reversed. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion. IMPORTANT TO APPLICANTS FOR LIFE INSUR-ANCE.

In the case of the Ætna Life Insurance Com-pany against France and wife it was held yester-day in the United States Supreme Court that any statement or declaration made by an appli-cant for life Insurance must be true, if its truth-fulness is required by the policy, or the contract covered by the policy fails, and the liability of the company ceases. In this case there were in-correct statements as to are and physical condi-

of the Currency authorized to commence busi-ness.

Mr. Swan presented the petition of Mary Clag-

folk on Saturday, and yesterday took command of the North Atlantic fleet, relieving Rear Ad-miral Mulianey. In consequence of the want of funds, a general

Mr. Henkle presented in the House yesterday the petition of the trustees of the Washington Orphan Asylum for pay for damages done to the property leased from said asylum by the United States Government.

Gallant Phil Sheridan is in town.

Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, is hold ing court in Alexandria, but has quarters at Wil DUBLIN, Feb. 14 .- The Morning Mail says it is

MEMPHIS, Feb. 14 .- M. Combs, jr., convicted of defrauding the Government in bounty claims, was to-day sentenced to the penitentiary for fif-teen years. H. C. Brown, an accomplice, was sentenced for two years and six months. Boston, Feb. 14.-Gilford White, a lawyer o detectives having traced to his possession \$39,000 of Government bonds stolen from a gentleman in New York a year ago, who claims he received them in the usual course of business.

spend the remainder of the season in Washington and are domiciled at No. 713 Fourteenth street. They intend to write profusely for a number of newspapers and magazines, concerning life and people here, during their stay. M. Riley, esq., late of the Continental liotel

Attempted Murder by Express Robbers. St. Louis, Feb. 14.—Last night two men at-tempted to drown a colored woman by throwing heroff the bridge into the river, and then escaped in the direction of East St. Louis. The woman was rescued. She reports the men were named Wilson and Holland; that they were the parties

New York, Feb. 14.—A special agent of the Post Office Department, who has been in Montreal working up the case of "Dr." Worms, arrested on a charge of forgery and swindling, was in this six to Arr. in this city to-day. He reported that Worms had been held to await the arrival of extradition papers from Philadelphis, but that His counsel had obtained a writ of habear corpus, returnable to-morrow, and there is a probability of his release. Worms will be remembered as the man who claimed to have sent \$5,000 to the President to get accontract.

# FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Last Monday week ago Mr. Willis, of New York, introduced a bill to abolish the office of auditor of the New York custom-house, and also the naval office at that port. The office of auditor at New York is not known to the law. That offi Democrats Repudiating Specie Payments

AN IMMENSE JUDGMENT AGAINST THE GOVERNtheir principals, made in 1851, for carrying the mails between New York and various Southern ports. The enlargement of the contract was made by the Post Office Department upon the discovery of gold in California, greatly increased mail facilities being then required. The agreement was that the extra service should be performed and the question of compensation should be left to Congress. In 1870 Congress referred the matter to the Court of Claims to determine if anything was due, and the judgment was arroformed against the judim to involve an appeal to the Supreme Court. It was here decided that the Post Office Department was authorized to enlarge the contract, and that as the work was done it should be paid for at the rases the contract called for; that, as between private parties, there could be no doubt as to the liability for the extra work, and that the Government should have the same rules applied to its contracts. Mr. Justices Readley delivered the opinion. Dissention, Justices Swayne, Davis and Strong. The amount of the claim is \$1,031,000.

EXTRA COMPENSATION TO WATCHMEN IN THE

EXTRA COMPENSATION TO WATCHMEN IN THE PUBLIC GROUNDS. IMPORTANT TO APPLICANTS FOR LIFE INSUR-

# The last of the papers from the Southern Claim;

Commission was yesterday forwarded to the House Committee on War Claims. The Farmer National Bank, of Farmer, Mass., with \$75,000 capital, has been by the Comptrolle

ett, widow of William Clagett, for a pension for services rendered to the Government in the war of 1812.

W. T. Malster, of Baltimore, has been awarded the contract for building a new harbor boat at Philadelphia, at a cost of \$14,800, he being the lowest bidder.

reduction in the force employed at the navy yard at League Island, Pennsylvania, will take place within a few days.

It is understood that, in consequence of the

lack of funds, public work at the navy yard at League Island, Pennsylvania, will soon be sus-pended. This will throw a large number of peo-ple out of employment. The President has signed the act authorizing United Seates Minister Marsh to accept a chronometer tendered him by the Republic of Switzerland and a table tendered by the Kingdom of Italy, in recognition of his services to said Governments as arbitrator in a disagreement between the same touching a question of boundary.

OHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Sixteen persons under in-dictment for whisky frauds, pleaded not guilty in the United States Court here to-day. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—Patrick Quigley, re-

cently convicted of the charge of having mur dered his wife, was this afternoon sentenced to be hanged.

rumored that the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Lieu tenant of Ireland, is about to resign, and will be succeeded by Lord Wharncliffe.

General and Mrs. McClure, of Louisville, will remain in the city for several weeks yet—an an-nouncement which will be gratefully received by the seciety of Washington, of which Mrs. McClure is so conspicuous an ornament.

Mr. Wirt Sikes, the writer, and his distinguished wife (Miss Olive Logan) have decided to

M. Riley, esq., late of the Continental latel, Philadelphia, and Congress hall, Saratoga, is in the city on business connected with the immense Grand Exposition hotel, of which he is manager and general superintendent. He will be at the head of one of the largest hotels in the world—1,325 room—near the Centennial grounds, in West Philadelphia, and proposes to make business hum with activity. He is one of the most popular hotel-men in this country.

who robbed the United States express car near St. Louis six weeks ago; that she socidentally discovered the fact two days ago, and the robbers sought to conceal their crime by murdering her. Holland was formerly a railroad conductor. Wilson is unknown. No further due has been found to the robbers.

# "Dr." Worms.

HOW ANIMALS MUST BE TRANSPORTED

DEBATE UPON PINCHBACK'S CASE

MORE BULLS RELATING TO SPECIE BASIS QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE

SENATE. MONDAY, February 14, 1976. Mr. SARGENT presented memorials, numer-ously signed by citizens of California, setting

orth various reasons why Congress should gran TEXAS PACIFIC SUBSIDY. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

Mr. KELLY presented a petition of eight hundred citizens of Walla Walla and Columbia counies. Washington Territory, asking the annexation

Territories.

Mr. ORAGIN presented a memorial of Commander Geo. H. Stevens, asking to be appointed a captain on the active list. Naval Affairs.

Mr. CLAYTON, from the Committee on Miliary Affairs reported adversely on the bill for the

Adverse report concurred in.

Mr. CLAYTON introduced a bill to amend Mr. ULAYTON introduced a bill to amend section 5505 of the Revised Statutes, relative to military prisoners. Military Affairs.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill for the relief of Wm. S. Robertson. Claims.

Mr. INGALLS said he had been informed that the damages caused to the industrial and agricultural interests of the country by the ravages of the locusts, the chinch bug, the army worm and the Hessin fly last year was over \$200,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 was by the locust alone. In seven counties of Minnesota \$0,000 bushels of locusts had been gathered up. It was thought that something could be done by the General Government. Therefere, at the request of the State agriculturist of Missouri, he introduced a bill for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects.

Mr. COUKRELLL, from the Committee on Milli-

Mr. COUKRELL, from the Committee on Mills Walker, United States aims. I seem of ealendar.
Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill for the relief of George A. Stevens. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.
On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a ponitentiary upon the abandoned military reservation at Fort Smith, Arkansas, for the confinement of military prisoners.

Smith, Arkansas, for the confinement of military prisoners.

Mr. SARGENT called up the bill granting the right of way for a railread through the arsenal grounds at Benleia, California.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved an amendment reserving the right to Congress to alter, amend or repeal the act. Adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. REY called up bill for the relief of Michael W. Brock. of Lake county, Tennessee. Passed. Mr. OAMERON, of Pa., introduced bill to repeal section two of the act for the relief of Gen. Samuel W. Crawford. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

He also offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to transmit to the Secretary of State for deposit in the archives of the Department certain treaties and conventions between the United States and foreign Powers not acted on by the Senate. Adopted.

the United States and foreign Powers not acted on by the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. INGALLS called up bill granting right of way to the Leavenworth street railway through the Fort Leavenworth military reservation.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment reserving the right to Congress to alter, amend or repeal the act. Adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. CONKLING introduced by request a bill to facilitate the transportation of merchandise between the and the United States. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WHYTE called up the bill to remove the political disabilities of Daniel T. Chandler, of Baltimore. Passed,
Mr. CAMERON, of Pa., presented petitions in favor of the Texas Pacific subsidy. Referred to Committee on Railroads.
Mr. CLAYTON called up bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Geo. Schwartz, decrased, late a private in company F, 5th regiment of Wisconsin volunteer infantry. Passed.
Mr. MITCHELL called up bill extending for five years the time for the completion of the Oregon Central railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and Mt. Minnville, in the State of Oregon.

Profiland to Astoria and Mt. Minnville, in the State of Oregon.

Mr. MITCHELL moved an amendment for the protection of homestead and pre-emption rights similar to the provision inserted in the Northern Pacific bill. He stated that there was only about Pacific bill. He stated that there was only about eighty miles of the road uncompleted, and the original time expired in May next. The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed after the adoption of another amendment, on motion of Mr. Emmunes, reversing the right of Congress to alter, amend or repeal the act.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called up bill to amend certain provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the

TRASPORTATION OF ANIMALS. A number of amendments were adopted, includ-ing one providing that the bill shall go inte effect on July 1 next. Mr. INGALLS said his experience of the trans-

mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said this bill had mot the approval of the large outlite-dealers of the country, who had lately been in session here. It was a modification of the existing regulations. It had also met the approval of most of the large saltered companies. had also met the approval of most of the large railroad companies.

Mr. BAYARD said there were certain provisions in the bill which were very exceptionable. It gave the power of summary arrest to parties who were not really officers of the United States, a power which the officers of the United States did not possess. The bill proceeded on the assumption of functions which pertained only to the police power of the States.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said it was news to him that a United States marshal had not the him that united States marshal had not the power to arrest without process for a violation of law committed before his eyes. Mr. MORTON said it was evident that the de-bate on this bill would last some time. He there-fere moved to proceed to the consideration of

On a division the motion was lost. The pending bill was then proceeded with.

In the course of discussion Mr. EDMUNDS said the bill involved not only a question of prevention of cruelty to beings, not human, but for prevention of discase to human food.

Mr. INGALLS said he must still object to the conferring of authority on irresponsible parties. He moved that any United States marshal shall be responsible for the acts of any of his appointees under this act. Lost.

Mr. WHYTE moved an amendment, confining the jurisdiction of the appointees of the United States marshal to the territory covered by the jurisdiction of said marshal, and also not restricting him in his choice to persons designated by the societies for the prevention of cruelities to animals as contemplated by the bill. Adopted.

Mr. BAYARD opposed the bill on constitutional grounds.

The bill was then passed—aves 30, noes 24. THE PICHBACK CASE. Mr. BAYARD opposed the bill on constitutional grounds.

The bill was then passed—ayes 30, noes 24.

Mr. HARVEY introduced bill for relief of Jno.
Oole. Military Affairs.

Mr. HARVEY submitted a resolution calling
on the Secretary of War for information in reference to the effects of the eight-hour law for Government employees during May, 1864, and Ostober, 1872. Laid over.

Mr. MORTON called up the resolution for the
admission of Pinchback. He said that he supposed ne other Senator cared to debate this question, and he would, therefore, address himself in
reply to home of the views of the Senator from
Ohio, [Mr. Thurman.] He said that the report
of the Committee on

PRIVILIGES AND ELECTIONS,
of which so much had been said, was made nine
or ten months before the credentials of Mr. Pinchback were referred to it, and therefore that report had nothing at all to do with the case. To
his mind, it was abund to argue that the report
of a committee had any effect to bind the votes of
Senators. The report of a committee had no effect until it was adopted by the Senate. It was
preposterous to undertake to complicate Pinchbackis case with a case that was considered
nearly a year before, and to say that every Senator who voted for the bill for a new election in
Louisiana was obliged to vote against the admission of Pinchback to be consistent. He intimated
the insincerity of Mr. Thurman in alleging his
non-partisanship. He asked that one single instance be pointed out when Mr. Thurman, or
any of the Jemocrats on this floor, had not voted
solidly on all party questions.

He quoted from the speech of Mr. Thurman
in the Goldthwaite case, in which the Senator alleged that the Senate had no right to inquire into
the election of members of the Alabama Legislature. He then quoted from the Senator's speech
in the Pinchback case, where he alleged that the
Senate had the right to go behind everything. So
what was good law in one case was bad law in another. This was the position in which the Senator [Mr. Thurman's] stood by his own recorded
speeches. Mr. M. then alluded to the election of
1872, which he said was anORGANIEED FRAUD AND CONSPIRACY, PRIVILIGES AND ELECTIONS.

ORGANIZED PRAUD AND CONSPIRACY. organized Fraud and conspirator, and the committee had so reported. Notwithstanding this the Senators from Wisconsin [Mr. Hows] and from New Jersey [Mr. Freelinghty-sex) had gone over all the testimony and demonstrated that Keilogg, and the Legislature which elected Pinchback, had been elected without doubt. The Senators on the other side were very fond of quoting from the report of the Committee on Privileges and Election, but there was one part of that report which they always avoided quoting from. That was the conclusion of the report, which he now asked he read from the desk. The concluding portions of the report were then read by the Clerk, to the effect that fraud, violence and outrage had prevailed at the election, that the Republicans were largely in a majority, and that it a fair election had been held Keilogg

# and a Republican majority would have inevitably been elected. This was one part of the report agreed in by all the committee, except that he (Mr. M.) believed that Kellogg had been elected, despite all the fraud. He then referred to the Ku-Kiux outrages, the murders, &c., at that period in Louisiana. In Louisiana there was a change of 70,000 votes from May to November. Every one knew that this was monstrous, that it was impossible for such a change honestly to be effected. Why, in thirty minutes there were over two hundred and fifty murders. He knew that whenever this thing was spoken of it was said, "Oh, you are shaking the bloody shirt." It was no harm to commit these murders, but it was very wrong to tell of them. There were two thousand murders committed from May to November. Mr. SAULSBURY asked the Senator to explain the

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GREAT MUTATIONS OF POLITICS

in his own State. In 1862 Indiana had gone Democratic by a large majority. In 1874 the Senator [Mr. Morrow] had been elected Governor by 20,000 majority, and the candidate on the Hemocratic ticket had received 20,000 more votes than the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket had sever received before.

Mr. MORTON said that was easily explained. In 1862 the Republican voters were in the field and could not vote, and there was considerable doubt and despondency at the time. Afterwards provision was made for receiving the votes of the soldiers. oldiers.
Mr. WHYTE asked him to explain why Illi-

Mr. WHYTE asked him to explain why IIIInoisewhich had gone Republican in 1872 by \$2,000
majority, had gone Democratic in 1872 by \$2,000.
Mr. MORTON said he did not know that IIIInoisehad gone Democratic by \$3,000 in 1874. But
every one who understood politics in the Northwest understood these changes, which occurred
when party lines were not strictly drawn. He
could answer his friend that he did not think the
thing would occur very soon again.
Mr. M. then renewed the discussion of the condition of affairs in Louisiana in 1872-73, the refusal
of the Warmeth party to give up the election returns to the returning board, the frauds perpetrated by

THE WARMOTH PARTY
and the action of Judge Durell. He did not wish
to justify any wrong that had been done in
Louisiana, but the simple fact was that the testimony all showed that Kellogg and the Kellogg
Legislature were fairly elected, and the only
question was whether that fact was to be recognized, or the conspirincy to defeat the will of the
people of the State was to be successful. If
Pinobback was not admitted, and the Democratic
party got a seat on this floor from Louisiana, it
would be the event of innumerable crimes and
outrages. would be the event of insumerative and courages.

At this point Mr. Morron gave way, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, went into executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. STONE, of Mo., leave was given the Committee on Expenditures to sit durng the session of the House. The SPEAKER laid before the House sundry executive communications; among them a communication from the Secretary of War, submit-

### and Jenney's geological survey. In the morning hour, which commenced at 12:45

o'clock, there were, under the usual Monday morning call, a large number of pills and joint resolutions introduced and referred; among them the following:

By Mr. BANKS, of Mass.: In relation to bounties to nine months' volunteers and their heirs.

By Mr. MEADE, of N. Y.: To provide for the construction of the act repealing moieties.

Also, to provide for the issue of United States notes and to strengthen the public credit.

By Mr. WILLIS, of N. Y.: To protect the interests of collisted men and others in the may.

By Mr. KELLEY, of Pa.: To incorporate the Centinental General Agency and Express Company. By Mr. JENKS, of Pa.: To repeal the third section of the act of June 20, 1874, establishing a

section of the act of June 20, 1874, establishing a national bank redeemption agency.

By Mr. LEVY, of La.: To authorize and direct the delivery of certain bonds, now in the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury for safe-keeping, to the Governor of Louisians or his agents.

By Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio: To provide for taking testimony by interrogatories in criminal cases. By Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio: To improve the iaw in relation to dower in law in relation to dower in

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Mr. EANNING, of Ohio: To authorize the
Secretary of War to detail an officer in connection with the Centennial Exhibition.

By Mr. VHITELY: To allow producers of tobacco to a literary five pounds on the place
where grown without paying a license tax.

By Mr. CALDWELL, of Tenn.: For a modification of the law in relation to dealers and retail
dealers in leaf tobacco.

By Mr. DIBRELL, of Tenn.: Directing the
transmission through the mails of printed matter

on which the postage paid is insufficient.

By Mr. EVANS, of Ind.: In relation to the unrency of the United States.

By Mr. BAKER, of Ind.: To make banking free, and to repeal the specie resumption act.

By Mr. HARRISON: To repeal parts of the act for THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS, and to prepare the way for specie payments.

[Tie bill provides for the aubstitution of greet backs for national bank notes surrendered, and requires national banks to retain their gold until the amount so retained is equal to one third of their circulation. It also provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall annually retain \$15,000,000 in coin for the redemption of logal tenders; such amount to be taken from the sinking fund. When the amount of gold in the sub-treasuries of the United States amount to one third of the legal tenders in circulation it is made his duty to reduce the legal tenders to the amount of \$12,000,000 annually, using the gold received from customs for that purpose.]

purpose.]

By Mr. BUCKNEH, of Mo.: For the relief of H. K. Randall, of Washington.

By Mr. REGAN, of Texas: For the erection of fortifications on Galveston island.

By Mr. BUECHARD, of Wis.: To amend section 4221 of the Revised Statutes relative to patents. By Mr. LUTTRELL, of Cal.: To amend the By Mr. LUTTRELL, of Cal.: To amend the Revised Statutes relative to the gold comage of the United States.

Also, to restore certain lands in California to pre-emption and homestead entry.

By Mr. O'BRIEN, of Md.: Joint resolution of the Legislature of Maryland for the erection of a fishway at the Great Falls of the Potomac.

By Mr. GAUSE, of Ark.: Memorial of the Washington Monument Society.

Under this call a very large number of private bills were presented.

Under this call a very large number of private bills were presented.
On motion of Mr. SCALES, of N. C., the Secretary of the Interior was directed to report to the House what disposition had been made of the \$500,000 heretofore appropriated for the benefit of captive Indians; whether the whole amount is expended, and, if not, whether the Department requires the unexpended balance.
Mr. WILLIS, of N. Y., offered a resolution, which was adopted, recting that the Forty-third Congress had passed an act to prevent the rent of buildings not actually in use in the city of Washington by any DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT DEFARTHENT OF THE GOVERNMENT
until after an appropriation had been made therefor; that it was represented that a building at the
corner of Fifteenth and G streets, in the city of
Washington, had been abandoned by the quartermaster general's office, and that the building at
the corner of Fifteenth atroet and Pennsylvania
avenue had been rented, and directing the Secretary of War to report by what sutbortly and under whose order the acting quartermaster general had rented the least named building; what
were the terms of the lease and what amounts
were to be paid yearly. Also, directing the Secretary of War to transmit to the House copies of
all bills paid by

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

or the assistant quartermaster general is connection with said buildings, and also copies of all bills for money paid to put the building at the corner of Fifteenth and G streets in the same condition that it was prior to its lease by the United States Government, and also out of what fund or appropriation this money was paid.

Mr. NEW, of Ind., introduced a resolution authorizing the special committee on the real estate pool and the Jay Cooke failure to employ a clerk. Committee on Accounts.

Mr. ROBBINS, of Pa., offered a resolution, which was referred to the

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS, COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS,

Mr. ROBBINS, of Pa., oliered a resolution, which was referred to the

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MHANS, directing that committee to inquire into the expediency of preparing an act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to defer for a limited period the purchase of Government bonds before they become due. Also, to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent interference with the funded debt of the United States; whether it is expedient to recommend that the Secretary small not sell gold after paying the interest on the public debt, but to let it accumilate so as to, suthorize the exchange of the excess for legal-tender notes. On motion of Mr. JENRS, of Pa., the Committee on invalid Pensions was authorized to call witnesses to examine them in relation to the operations of the Pensions Bureau and as to the menner in which the money appropriated for that bureau was expended.

On motion of Mr. DIBRELL, of Tenn., the Secretary of War was directed to transmit to the House the reports of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals in relation to the payments, under the act of July 6, 1864, of certain claims in the States of Indiana, Onlo and Pennsylvania; the amounts of such claims rejected, and also the account of payments of claims in such of Sautenn States as said act applied to.

On motion of Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, the Secretary of War was directed to send to the House all papers on file in the office of the chief of engineers in relation to the removal of the superintendent of batteries at Portsmouth, N. H.

On motion of Mr. CALDWELL, of Ala., the Commissioner of Agriculture was authorized to distribute to each Senster and Representative twenty-five copies of the Agricultural Report of 1874, there being a number still on hand.

On motion of Mr. PLATT, of N. Y., the Committee on Printing was directed to inquire and report if there was such material alteration of the debates, before they were printed in the Record, as that remarks and been altered by others than the members making them.

Mr. LEAVENNUMENT, of N. Y., fr

On motion of Mr. MORRISON, of Ill., the

tion in possession of the Treasury Department in respect to recent fraudulent importations of wool, together with all correspondence from wool manufacturers in relation thereto.

Mr. HALE, of Me., moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution reciting that the currency now in use among the people of the United States consisted of the national bank notes and greenbancks; that the latter was a debt of the Government distributed among the people, and that the former was redeemable in greenbacks; that the United States Treasury has up to this time failed to meet its obligations and redeem its notes, thereby depreciating the value of the people's money and keeping it at a large discount, which depresses business by keeping the money below its full value; that Congress, by its enactments, and both political parties, by resolutions adopted in their National and State conventions, stand committed to the

EARLY RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS;
and, therefore, realizing that prompt measures abouted be taken by legislation so as to make effective the policy of resumption of specie payments by placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury all necessary means to carry out such measures, to the end that a sound and stable currency may be provided for the people.

Mr. MORRISON, of III., said that resolution ought to go to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. HALE wanted a vote on it now, and he wanted it by yeas and nays. He wanted to see whether all the caucusing on the part of the Democrats had done any good.

The resolution was rejected—yeas 86, nays 137.
The vote in detail was as follows: EARLY RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS;



# The House then, on motion, of Mr. RANDALL, at 3:23 p. m., adjourned.

Tightening the Coils Around Don Carlos Again. London, Feb. 14.—The Standard has a special from Bilbon, saying: The Alfoneist General Que-sada has advanced to Eiqueta. Communication is established between his army and that of Gen-eral Maldonado. The armies now act in concert, and are pushing back the Carlists simultaneously until they will be forced to fight. The Carlists,

# PIRATES TO BE PUNISHED

Madrid, Feb. 11.—General Malcampo, the Governor and Captain General of the Philippine Islands, left Manila on the 3d of February, at the head of an expedition numbering 8,000 men, to punish the Scoloo pirates.

CAUCUS OF GOVERNMENT DEPUTIES. CAUCUS OF GOVERNMENT DEPUTIES.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—A caucus of the newlyelected Ministerial Deputies occurred to-day.
Two hundred and seven members were present.
Carovas De Castilo, the president of the Uouncil
of Ministers, expressed his gratification at being
surrounded by the representatives of the Spanish people. It was a guarantee of the re-establishment of the constitutional monarchy. He
said he believed the termination of civil war was
now near. Therefore it was necessary to work
for the restoration of the prosperity of the country, which had greatly suffered during the last
few years, and to re-establish Spanish credit.

REMARKABLE MEMORANDUM ON CUBA.

few years, and to re-establish Spanish credit.

REMARKABLE MEMORANDUM ON CUBA.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a memorandum, dated the 3d of February, to the Spanish representatives abroad, instructing them to read it to foreign Ministers, and to leave a copy if requested. The memorandum, after pointing out that the Cuban insurrection was no longer led by the natives of the island, but by foreign adventurers, continues: Negroes, mulattoes, Chinese and deserters form the bulk of the insurgent forces, their army contains scarcely 500 white Cubans, while more than 40,000 of the latter are serving with the royal volunteers. Spain cannot come to any terms with such elements.

She can only, after having obtained a complete victory, grant to Cuba all the liberties which, but for the insurrection, she would aiready possess, and which the neighboring island of Porto Rico, where slavery has been entirely abolished, fully enjoys. Reinforcements numbering 28,000 men have been dispatched to Cuba within twelve months. The duration of the insurrection is in consequence of the difficulties of the country. Notwithstanding the insurrection the trade of Cuba has doubled during ten years. The more fertile parts of the Island are untouched by the insurrection, and only a few districts have suffered from it. All foreigners sustaining losses will be inserned as an indirect reply to the last note from the United States.

London, Feb. 15—The Paris correspondent of the Espanish memorandum in relation to Cuba. The paper commences by tracing the history of the insurrection in Cuba. The insurgents air first demanded reforms, although Spain had made more concessions than any European Government had given its colonies; the insurgents increased in numbers. The small proportion of whites among the rebels is pointed out, and the memorandum continues.

A The revolt has become a war of races. The insurgents are burning and laying waste all they can find. Their triumph would be a blow to civilization. Even if Spain agreed to treat, could

Ouer Algeria.

The Times' correspondent's summary of the document does not include the accusation against the United States for giving aid to the rebels which was mentioned by Le Liberie. LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Carlist committee publish a telegram from St. Jean de Lux reporting that the Alfonsists under Geo. Martinez Compos have been severely deleated in the Batzan valley. Loxbow, Feb. 16.—A dispatch to the Post from St. Jean de Lux states that Gen. Loma has taken possession of the Carlist arms factors at Eigolbar, and Geo. Moriones has occupied Cestona. The effect of these morements is the sestoure of the valley of the Deva and the imminent junction of the forces of the two generals at Aspetia. Panis, Feb. 18.—La Liberie says the Spanish Ambassador has communicated to the Duc Decases, Minister of Foreign Afairs, the memorandum of the Spanish Government in relation to Cubs. La Liberie reports that the document declares that foreign commerce and foreign interests have not unifered through the insurrection, and this fact should remove all pretext for intervention. The revoit would have been more easily subdued but for the aid which, from the commencement, the rebels have received from the United States. REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE ALPONSISTS.

# Philadelphia and Erie Railroad PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Eri railroad was held here this morning. The statement presented by the board of directors shows the grossearnings to have been \$3,355,597.24; grossexpenses, \$2,225,453.65; making the net earnings \$1,187,413.56. The annual election for managers resulted as follows: Robert Thompson, Samuel G. Lewis, Wistar Morris, Strickland Kneass, Joseph W. Gaskill, Josiah Bacon, A. J. Darbyshre, Alexander Biddle, Samuel G. Thompson and J. Alexander Simpson. ailroad was held here this morning. The state

Snow Blockade. OMAHA, Feb. 14.—The passenger train due at Ogden yesterday got out of the snow near Fied, mont this p. m., and is now under way, followed by the train due there to-day. Railroad officials here report that all trains are now making time. The storm has abated, and yesterday's trains are getting through in good shape to day

The Pope Receives the Spanish Envey-ROME, Feb. 14.—The Pope has received Se Cardenas, the newly-appointed ambasiador Spain to the Vatican.

# GENERAL BABCOCK'S TRIAL.

SPARRING OF THE LAWYER CAUTIOUS AND DISCREET RULINGS

DYER'S CARPET-BAG OF TELEGRAMS WHAT HE THINKS THEY MIGHT MEAN

HIS FAILURE STILL TO SHOW CONSPIRACY "GRIT" AND "SYLPH" NOT IDENTIFIED

ing his argument against the admission of tele-grams in the Habcock trial, occupied nearly all the morning session to-day. His conclusions were that they were writings, and whether proven to that they were writings, and whether proven to be what they purported to be in origin and destination it was still a question of law whether they could be admitted as evidence. He said he did not by any means admit, however, that this proof and identification had been shown. To the great majority of these telegrams there were produced no answers at all. Such were merely hearsay, merely letters relating to facts and making inquiries which did not convey the slightest hint of a conspiracy, but none of these, whatever might be shown of them, whatever construction put upon them, were admissible as testimony until by intrinsic syldence it had been established that Gen. Babcock had knowledge of the existence of a conspiracy; that must first be proven, and it had not been proven.

Geh. Basecca had must first be proven, and a conspiracy; that must first be proven, and not been proven.

After Judge Porter concluded, Thos. T. Walsh, brother-in-law of Gen. McDonald, and chief clerk in his office when supervisor, was called, and identified several letters and dispatches written by him at the dictation of McDonald, and also identified the signatures of himself and Joyce affixed to receipts for telegrams to McDonald, Joyce and others. On opening

THE APTERNOON SESSION,
Judge Dillon read the decision of the court touching the admissibility of dispatches, as follows:
Respecting the objection against the admissibility as evidence of certain dispatches, the Judges have united in the conclusion as respects all except two dispatches, respectively dated the 3d and 5th of December. We reserve the questions arising upon those dispatches, which are somewhat novel and peculiar, for further consideration. All the others offered meet with certain objections, which we proceed to state and notice and decide. We are of the opinion that the objections to the dispatches, based upon the ground that they are not relevant or material, is not well taken. The jury is the constitutional tribunal to deter-

The jury is the constitutional tribunal to determine controverted questions of fact, under appropriate advice from the court to assist them in the discharge of this duty. If the evidence offered tends in any degree to establish the sxistence of any material fact, it cannot be objected to as irrelevant, but must be received-and submitted to the consideration of the jury, in connection with all the facts and circumstances of the case. To reject the dispatches offered on the ground that they were irrelevant and immaterial, would be a decision by the court that such dispatches had nothing to do with the alleged complicacy, and would take that question, which is a question of fact, from the jury, whose exclusive province it is to decide

We do not deem it expedient or proper to remark upon the several dispatches, or to say anything in the presence of the jury as to the views of the Court upon the force and effect of them. It is not to be inferred that in admitting the dispatches the Court holds that they do or do not connect the defendant with the alleged conspiracy.

As to the objection that some of the dispatches addressed to the defendant were unanswered, we are of the opinion that under the circumstances of the case this alone does not constitute a sufficient ground to exclude them. Such dispatches are to be received with all circumstances of the case, including the nature of the dispatches, calling for an answer or otherwise, and the situation and relation of the parties, and the effect to be given to the circumstance that no answers were returned. If the dispatches were received by the defendant is to be dispatches were received by the defendant is to be dispatches between McDonald and Joyce,

CONFESSED CONSPIRATORS,

CONFESSED CONSPIRATORS.

such dispatches are admissible as statements or such dispatches are aumissible as statements or acts of conspirators among themselves in further, ance of the conspiracy, but as to the defendant, they go for nought, unless he is shown by other evidence to be connected with the conspiracy charged in the indictment. Coi. Dyer then read the following telegrams, which were admitted under the court's decision at the opening of the afternoon session: Washington, July 1, 1874.

John McDonald, St. Louis: Things look a
right here; let the machine go. JOYCE. John McDonald: Matters are hunky: go vely and watch sharply. JOYCE.
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1874.
John McDonald. St. Louis: Am here on my re
urn. What can I do for our side? JOYCE.

St. Louis, July 18, 1874.

John A. Joyce, Washington: See Maguire's letter to the Commissioner concerning Busby's house; sure.

JNO. McDowald. it was safe, and sent this

DISPATCH TO M'DONALD,

telling him to send on the report.

Mr. Storrs. That does not make it any batter, unless they have some doubts that they note sufficiently established the conspiracy between Joves and McDonald.

The Court. There was no evidence delivited here that we recollect tending to connect the fendant with this report.

We presume, without hearing it read, the here report does not connect the defendant with the conspiracy. It can only be admissable in the purpose of showing the motive, purpose and ope of this conspiracy, and for that purpose it can be admitted. Jyo. McDonald.

Joyce to Arery. Here came in several Avery telegrams not admitted, but taken under the consideration of the court:

St. Louis, August 5, 1875.

W. O. Avery, Washington: Have friends started West again? Find out; let me know.

A.

W. O. Avery, Washington: Are friends coming West? See H. and give me soundings.

A.

W. Washington: Are friends coming West? See H. and give me soundings. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1874.

J. A. Joyce, St. Louis: Your friend is in New J. A. Joyce, St. Louis: Your friend is in New York, and may visit you.

St. Louis: Oct. 18, 1874.

W. O. Avery, Washington: Give something positive on movements of friends; act surely and promptly.

Washington, Oct. 19, 1874.

John A. Joyce, St. Louis: Put your house in order; your Iriends will visit you.

MACK.

St. Louis, Oct. 25, 1874.

O. E. Babcock, Washington: Have you talked with D? Are things right, now? Answer. J.

Washington, Nov. 20, 1874.

John T. Hoge, Nemic, Ohio: Will you be in at tradance in St. Louis on the 19th as requested.

H. C. Rooms. H. C. ROGERS.

CINCINNATI, NOV. 10, 1874.

H. C. Rogers. Deputy Commissioner, Washington: 1 go to St. Louis to night in obadience to request.

JNO. J. HOGE. equest. Jno. J. Hooz.

Washington, Nov. 23, 1874.

John J. Hoge, Xenia, Ohio: Report here in per cut at once.

John W. Douglass. John W. Douglass.

XENIA, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1874.

J. W. Douglass: Am detained by stekness in family; will report on the 1st proxime.

John J. Hook. JOHN J. HOGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3,1874.

Jas. J. Brooks, 56 Bleeker street, New York:
Hoge is here; when will you return?

H. C. Hogers.

Here come in chronologically the following two telegrams; not yet passed on by the court:

St. Louis. Dec. 3, 1874. ST. Louis, Dec. 3, 1874.

General O. E. Babcock, Washington: Has the MASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1874.

John McDonald, St. Louis: I cannot hear that any one has gone; or is going. O. E. Bancook. Washington, Dec. 3, 1874.

J. J. Brooks, Philadelphia: Hoge is here; when will you return?

H. C. Rogens. J. J. Brooks, Fancesep.

Will you return? H. C. ROGERS.

St. LOUIS, Dec. 6, 1874.

J. W. Donglasz, Washington: Please grant me
permission to visit Washington.

J. McDonald.

Dec. 5, 1874.

permission to visit Washington.

J. McDonald.

St. Louis, Dec. 5, 1874.

C. C. Willard, Washington: Want room with
fire Menday morning for self.

John McDonald.

Washington, D. C.

John A. Joyce, St. Louis: Had leng ride with
the President this afternoon. You will hear from
me to morrow.

Washington, Dec. 8, 1874.

John A. Joyce, St. Louis: Dead doy. The goose
hangs altitudilum.

Washington, Dec. 8, 1874.

J. A. Joyce, St. Louis: I leave to-night for
New York. Stop at Windsor house. Will telegraph you from there.

To Gen. G. E. Babcock: We have official information that enemy wakens. Push things.

Sylph. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1875.

Gen. John McDonald, St. Louis: Order bursted orever. D & Co. may hold things level.

CORNET.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1875.

Gen, J. McDonald: Letter received. Have seen the gentleman, and he seems very friendly. He is here looking after the improvement of the fivers.

O. E. Bancoux. is here looking after the improvement of the fivers.

O. E. Babcock.

Kennedy Duff, manager of the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph office at Washington, was called, and explained the manner of handling dispatches in that office. One of the dispatches in question, and to which the defense made strenuous objections, the one dated December 5, 1574, and asserted to have been sent by Babcock to Joyos, could not be found, the package of telegrams of that day having been lost, and enly a copy was produced. This dispatch is alleged to have been an answer to one sent by Joyos from St. Louis to Habocck, and was traced into the hands of George Joyos, a doorkeeper at the White House, but Joyos's signature had not been identified by the prosecution, and therefore the delivery was only inferential. The court decided the record and register of the telegraph office did not remove

THE DIFFICULTY IN THIS CASE. Those dispatches are the ones referred to in Judge Dillon's decision given above, and about which he reserved his opinion.

O. C. Smiffen, pae of the President's private secretaries, was called, but he could not identify secretaries, was delied, out no content of the Geo. Joyce's writing.
W. F. Sperry and Mesers, Lennox and Cunningham, clerks at the Planters' house, in this city, testified to having received and receipted for several dispatches to McDonald and Joyce in 1874, mostly in December, among them one day'd

December 5, supposed to be the one asserted to have been sent by Babcock to McDonald, and to which such objection has been made.

E. B. Brown, manager of the Western Union telegraph office in this city, then explained the manner in which

manner in water

RECORDS IN HIS OFFICE

are kept, and how telegrams are handled, both
for transmission and delivery, not being passed
upon by the court yet. It has been admitted,
however, by defense, that it is in Joyce's hand:

however, by users as, writing:

Sr. Louis, April 23, 1875.

To Gen. O. E. Babcock, Washington: Tell Mac.
to see Parks, of Colorado, and telegraph to Commissioner. Crush out St. Louis enemies.

Ghit. Settled. JOHN.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1875.

John A. Joyce, St. Louis: 1 leave for St. Louis to-night. Jno. McDonald.

St. Louis, April 23, 1875.

J. W. Douglass, Washington: Pursuant to telegram of April 17, taSupervisor McDonald, 1 have conferred with Parker with reference to seizures of whisky in Uolorado from this district, Parker having made said seizures.

John A. Joyce.

of whisty in Colorado from this district, Parker having made said selsures.

JOHN A. JOYCE.

Mr. Dyer continued reading: Joyce to Babcock, over the signature of "Grit".

Mr. Krum. We object to that telegram. As far as the testimony of this case is concerned, it is simply shown that this, in the handwriting of Joyce, was sent from St. Louis and received by one of the porters or doorkeepers at the Executive Mansion. The point we make is that the original telegram, as it was written, was, as a matter of necessity, received at Washington. So if General Babcock did receives telegram signed by "Grit," he could not know from whom it came. Besides, there is not a word of indictment as to whom "Grit" is.

The Court. Is there any answer to this?

All: Krum. None, and no action was taken in regard to it.

Mr. Krum. None, and no action was taken in regard to it.

The Court. Has any testimony been delivered as to that dispatch except the sending and receiving of it?

Mr. Krum. None except what was stated in Col. Dyer's opening speech.

Mr. Byer. That's enough. That opening speech seems'to; trouble the gentleman considerably. This telegram was sent, and the testimony was introduced as to the acts of McDonald and Joyce, showing that they raised \$10,000 for McDonald to take to Washington; that he did take the money to Washington, leaving here on the 19th and telegraphing back on the 21st and 22d of the month.

10th and telegraphing back on the rise and of the month.

Mr. Krum. Is that evidence explaining anything about this dispatch?

Mr. Dyer. I say it might explain it.

Judge Krum. There was no evidence that Mc-Donald took one dollar to Washington. There was testimeny that the money was paid him to take to Washington, but not a word to show that he did take it. There is nothing in the case to show that Babcock knew who "Grit" was, or that if he actually received the telegram he took any action after receiving it.

if he actually received the telegram he took any action after receiving it.

The court said this telegram would be laid over with those of December 3 and 5, that its admissibility might be further considered.

Here Colonel Dyer offered a telegram signed Mac.

Mr. Storrs. We object.
Celonel Dyer. We have shown Joyce received it. We do not claim whose handwriting it is: we simply chaim it as a dispatch received by Joyce, one of the conspirators.

The Court. The rule admits the declaration, but hardly what was sent to conspirators.

Mr. Dyer. Should a dispatch which followed from Avery and was connected with the Mac message?

They were not admitted, but are as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1875.

J. A. Joyce, St. Leuis: It sickness of your farily prevents your going, wait. R. A. Hoyt may
pay you a visit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March II.

To John A. Joyce, St. Leuis: Did you receive
Mack's telegram? Your friends will doubtless
make you a visit.

Colonel Dyer presented a dispatch, sent by
Joyce to Avery, and it was objected to.

The Court. Have you got any avidence beyond
these declarations of Joyce to connect Avery?

Dyer. I don't care to put anything further than
these telegrams passing between Avery and
these parties.

The Court. Leave us these dispatches and go
on with the rest.

This Avery telegram held in reserve was as
follows:

St. Louis, March II, 1874. fellows:

St. Louis, March 11, 1874.

To W. O. Avery, Washington: Telegram received. Start for San Francisco Sunday night. All perfect here.

Mr. Dyer then read as follows:

Gen. O. E. Babcock, Washington: Start for San Francisco to-morrow night: make D. call off his scandal hounds that only blacken the memory of poor Ford and friends. Sr. Louis, Jan. 13, 1874.

J. W. Dougless, Washington: I desire to visit
Washington on important official business.

JOHN A. JOYCE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1574.

John A. Joyce, St. Louis: I prefer not to author
ize you to come except on important official business. J. W. DOCGLASS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1874.

Mr. Dyer. Now, give me that report.

Mr. Dyer. Now, give me that report.

Mr. Storrs. I understand that the gentleman is about to read that report that we object to. It does seem to me we are getting in so many collateral matters that it must be stopped.

Mr. Dyer. We will show that this report explaining the destraction of the Bevis and Frazer papers was written by Joyce himself before he went to Washington, but he was afraid to send it in till he went and found out it was safe; that after getting to Washington he did ascertain that it was safe, and sent this

of this comparacy, and for that purpose it evides admitted.

Some discussion was had about reading the report. Mr. Storrs wishing it considered as read, while Mr. Byer wanted the jury to hear it. Finally it was read. It has been published before.

Affred Revis was then called, but not answering the court advanced.

# GORDON-GUSH.

Views of a Christian Statesman-Toombs' Wild Utterances.
ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 14.—Senater Gordon adthe Republican party as incompetent, corrupt and controlled in legislation toward the South by a spirit of tyranny. He elaborate (these points, and said what the people of the South had to and said what the people of the South had to fight was the groundless apprehensions of the North. Of the propriety of calling a State convention he would not say, but if to be called it should be done at the earliest moment, that the people North might know that all Georgia desires was to make her own fundamental law to the end of limiting official term executive patronage and the power to create debts and excessive taxation. He referred to Toombs' speech, and that Morton read it in the Senate. We must remove the apprehensions caused by Toombs' wild utterances this year. The South had to make a Christian's fight against the world, fiesh and the Senator from Indiana. The national contest must be on sound principles, and the South must go for the man who can win, togo to the convention unpledged and ask for a platform and candidate on the principles of sound government. The speech was warmly received.

The Atlanta Hereid suspended publication today.

Conference Committee or the Election Bill. New ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—The conference committee on the election bill held another meeting to-day, it is stated, at the special request of Governor Kellogg. Several meetings held last week accomplished nothing, and negotiations had been broken off, there being no hope of satisfactory results, the Democrats insisting that the returning board be abelished, and the Republi-cans refusing to dispense with that feature of the

election.

In the House to-day, on account of the presence of a large number of police in citizens clothes in and about the State-house, a resolution was of-tered that one hundred assistantsergeants-at-arms be appointed without expense to the State. The resolution lies over under the rule, and will probably be adopted.

The conference committee adopted eleven sections of the election bill. There are about forty more sections to be disposed with.

Revenue Frauds in Ohio. CLEVELAND, Feb. 14.—In the United States District Court this forenoon John Odenwalder, Bernare Esch, John Weilage, John Myer and Bernard Esch, John Services of the Services of Delphos, Putnam county, Ohio, were found guilty of aiding and abetting in the removal of distilled spirits from a distiller to a place other than a distiller; warehouse, and of complyacy to defraud the Government. They gave bonds in \$1.000 each for their appearance to receive the indigment of the court.

# CHEVENNE, Feb. 14.—One hundred and fifty men left here to-day for the Black Hills. A party who came in last night reports that during the eight days of his trip from Custar he counted one hundred and eighty-five wagons en route for the Hills.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—In the Supreme Court this norning William Kelley, accused of killing Thos. P. Pulsifer, and Louisa Surrey, (colored,) accessed of the murder of her illegitimate child, were No-raigned, and both pleaded not guilty. Naw York, Feb. 14.—Rubenstein, after his 74-NAW 108K, Ped. 14.—Rubenstein, atter his va-moval from the court-room to jail Saturday, was physically exhausted, and fell prostrate upon his prison cor. He passed a sleepless night, forwardly praying and mumbling incoherently. His slight-consumptive frame has been worm to a wreday confinement and fasting, and 16 is doubthil whather he will live until the day appointed for his hanging.